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upon them by that war, and the militarism that grew out of it, too grievous to be borne. To these I am a robber unless I can give reasons. I also reduce them to slavery. In our times the most subtle, insidious and dangerous form of slavery is the yoke imposed by taxation for purposes alien to the ends for which governments are instituted among men.

What I now ask is that the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* assist me to discharge the duty imposed upon me by the facts and the logic of the facts. I am willing to believe — I wish to believe — it is a source of grief unutterable that I cannot believe — that the war in question was an exception to the rule that war is murder. But I should despise myself if I should subdue my mind to the falsehood and sophistry which the multitude of my countrymen seem to find satisfactory.

A. F. HAMILTON.

CANYON, TEXAS, January 15, 1907.

[The omission of mention of the activity of the American Peace Society in connection with the Spanish-Philippine war, to which Mr. Hamilton calls attention in the foregoing letter, came about rather from lack of space and from the desire to make the constructive work of the Society prominent, than from any spirit of dodging. By no means all that the Society has done could be mentioned. Those who read the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* at the time do not need to be reminded that the officials of the Society did everything in their power, by memorial and otherwise, to prevent the war with Spain. They believed then, as they believe still, that there was no excuse for the war, that the liberty of Cuba might, with a little more moral pressure, patience and forbearance, have been secured by President McKinley through diplomatic channels without the shedding of blood, and that therefore the war was, from this point of view, a great national blunder and sin. The Philippine aftermath of injustice, slaughter and horror found no more severe reprobation anywhere than in the columns of the Society's journal month after month. It was viewed then, as it is viewed still, as a piece of high-handed aggression wholly unworthy of the nation, out of harmony with all its constitutional principles and historic professions, the only possible atonement for which at this late day would be the declaration to the Philippine people that it is the nation's purpose to give to them at the earliest practicable moment, and to help them in establishing and maintaining, the self-government which they so much desire.—ED.]

Neutralization as a General Peace Measure.

Dear Sir: The project of neutralization of "weaker peoples" was practically brought before the United States by the late Edward Atkinson, that truly great man, the Franklin of our age, who, "being dead, yet speaketh," to those who are endeavoring to solve many of our political, economic and social problems. The readers of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* will remember his paper, "The

Neutralization of Hawaii," read at the public meeting of the American Peace Society, May 16, 1895, recommending that method of solving the problem which was then supposed to be presented, and which was solved in a way which certainly has involved many great evils. And let it be further added that the readers of the *ADVOCATE* are still less likely to have forgotten the learned and authoritative editorial which criticised, enlarged upon and enforced Mr. Atkinson's recommendation.

The method of neutralization as a general peace measure was presented to the Boston Peace Congress, October, 1904, was referred for inquiry and study to the International Peace Bureau at Berne; but it was not presented for action at the Peace Congress at Lucerne in 1905 nor at Milan last autumn. The Berne Bureau may have been prevented from offering the matter for consideration to the Peace Congresses by the fact that the original paper read in Boston concluded with a suggestion of the application of the idea of neutralization to the Philippine Islands, as it is apparently the practice of Peace Congresses to avoid what might be considered "political issues," offending the sensitiveness of the delegates from nations concerned therewith.

It is a fact that the plan for the neutralization of the Philippines has been very eagerly adopted by the large and growing Independence Party there as a means of securing them from foreign aggression when they are set free by the United States, but the importance, as an ideal peace measure, of the conditions of neutralization, established for political reasons nearly a century ago in the protected areas of Belgium and Switzerland, is being at last obviously recognized by publicists and statesmen and by thoughtful people throughout the world.

The recent action of the new kingdom of Norway, which has applied to Germany, England, Russia and France, asking them to join in the neutralization of Norway, is a most significant move. It is understood that Germany, France and Russia have acceded to the request and that Great Britain will undoubtedly join with them. A kind of neutralization had been previously arranged with Sweden, pledging Norway and Sweden against fortifications in the neighborhood of the frontier, and this fact, together with the valuable harbors and its largely extended coast, has doubtless suggested to Norway this magnificent opportunity for the peaceful development of the country, free from the burdens of militarism. The discussion of the subject of neutralization in Holland, whatever result may be reached, is notable since the subject has been thus seriously mooted there.

The importance of neutralization can hardly be overestimated. It creates peace areas, and a process is begun which must by example and experience, as the subjects and objects of warfare are removed, rapidly crystallize into world-peace.

ERVING WINSLOW.

BOSTON, January 24, 1907.

The New York Peace Society.

Rev. Frederick Lynch, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, New York, in an article on "The World's Peace," in the *Christian Work and Evangelist* for January 26th, writes as follows of the extensive campaign of work which the new New York Peace Society (President,

Andrew Carnegie; Secretary, Prof. Samuel T. Dutton of Columbia) has undertaken :

"1. We are undertaking an educational campaign in all the churches of the city and allied institutions. We hope soon to be able also to reach the schools. The church work has already begun. Frederick Lynch, of Pilgrim Church, has charge of the meetings in churches, and has already arranged for Sunday evening meetings in large churches through the winter, also for meetings with Young Men's Christian Associations and religious clubs. Associated with Mr. Lynch in the speaking are the directors of the society, every one of whom is a public speaker of great ability and reputation. The first meeting in this series was held on the evening of January 6, when Mr. Lynch and Edwin D. Mead of Boston spoke on "The New Patriotism." The next Sunday night two successful meetings were held, one in the Church of the Divine Paternity, where Professor Dutton and Mr. Mead spoke on "The United States and the United World"; one in Mr. Moon's Baptist church, where Professors Kirchway and Fagnani spoke on "The World's Peace." In these public meetings our purpose is to show how successful between nations arbitration has been; to show how many treaties already exist between nations; to show how in every nation the sentiment against war is growing, and the people are seeing that it is time to slough it off, as already in the process of evolution we have dropped different inhumanities and barbarisms to foster the brotherhood of man, and show how, after all, all the nations have one common ideal and are seeking the same thing; to educate men in the larger and higher patriotism, which makes one a citizen not only of America, but of the world; to hasten the organization of the world.

"2. Another object of the society is the publication of literature bearing on the peace of the world,— especially literature to be disseminated among pupils of our schools and college students.

"3. The society will continue to agitate the forming of arbitration treaties between different nations; especially using its influence at first to bring about such a treaty between the United States and England.

"4. It will work hard and in every way to crystallize the sentiment of this country and others for the making of the next Hague Conference a real step forward in the history of nations. We want the Hague not only to be a permanent court waiting and willing to receive cases, but that every two nations that come to a misunderstanding will at least agree, before going to war, to submit the difficulty to the court to see if amicable settlement cannot be reached. And who doubts that in almost every instance such settlement would be abided by?

"5. Besides the holding of frequent mass meetings in such places as Cooper Union and Carnegie Hall to arouse popular opinion, the society will help arrange for great national and international conferences. Already we are working in connection with the American Peace Society and other organizations for a great national Peace Congress to be held in this city some time in April. This will be the largest Congress ever held. All the nations of the world are awake to the momentousness of this issue. There are two thousand members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union alone. At this Congress such men

as James Bryce, Baron d'Estournelles and the leading men of our own nation will take part. Mr. Carnegie will preside."

To this account Mr. Lynch adds :

"Civilization has reached just that point where war should cease forever. Perhaps humanity has not been divine enough to rise above it before, but now we are on that level where wars have no part. The brotherhood of man is the watchword of the age. Democracy is undermining tyrannies. War has been mostly the sport of kings. It is now largely duels between courts with the common people for their execution. But the divine right of kings is gone, and the divine right of all the people is the watchword, and the *people* do not want war, and the *people* recognize long before rulers that all the *people* of the world are bound up in one common struggle for ideals and have better things in view than shooting one another."

International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau, 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

The following persons may be secured to give lectures, club talks and addresses before public meetings, churches, schools and other organizations on international arbitration and peace. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with them as to dates and terms.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 378 Newbury St., Boston.
Raymond L. Bridgman, State House, Boston.
E. Howard Brown, Paonia, Col.
Ernest H. Crosby, 19 Liberty St., New York City.
W. C. Dennis, State Department, Washington.
Rev. Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Professor Cyrus W. Hodgin, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.
Rev. William G. Hubbard, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Carolina Huidobro, 1108 Boylston St., Boston.
Edwin D. Mead, 20 Beacon St., Boston.
Lucia Ames Mead, 39 Newbury St., Boston.
Dr. Ernst Richard, Columbia University, New York.
Dr. Homer B. Sprague, The Evans, Newton, Mass.
Benjamin F. Trueblood, 31 Beacon St., Boston.

Auxiliaries of the American Peace Society.

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175 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
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